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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

भाग III—खण्ड 3

PART III—SECTION 3

लघु प्रशासनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं

Notifications relating to Minor Administrations

UNION TERRORY OF DADRA AND NAGAR
HAVELI

ADMINISTRATION OF
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Noti. No. ADM/LAW/137/77

Silvassa, the 1st August 1978

No. ADM/LAW/137/(22)/78.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Act 37 of 1952) read with the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification No. F/2/3/72-UTL, dated 4th May, 1972, the Administrator, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, hereby makes the following Rules.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY—PRELIMINARY

1. *Short title and application.*—(1) These rules shall be called "the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Cinematograph Rules, 1978."

(2) They shall, save as expressly provided otherwise, apply to and in relation to all cinemas in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and shall come into force from the date of its publication in Government of India Gazette.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

(a) "The Act" means the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (No. 37 of 1952).

- (b) "Cinema" means any place wherein an exhibition by means of cinematograph is given.
- (c) "enclosure" means the separate room or cabin provided under rule 21 in which Cinematograph machine or machines are housed.
- (d) "Form" means a form appended to these rules.
- (e) "Licensee" or "holder of licence" includes the manager or managers nominated under rule 114.
- (f) "Auditorium" means that portion of the premises which is usually occupied by the audience or the spectators during a cinematograph exhibition.
- (g) "Electrical Inspector" means an officer appointed as such by the Administrator and includes an Assistant Electrical Inspector under section 36 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.
- (h) "Executive Engineer" means the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- (i) "Licensing Authority" means the District Magistrate, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- (j) "Permanent Building" means a building which is constructed with stone, mud, brick, mortar, cement or other non-inflammable materials for permanent use as a cinema.
- (k) "Temporary Building" means a building which is not a permanent building and includes a booth or barrack, thatched/roof, a tent or any other structure which may or may not be constructed with inflammable material.
- (l) "Travelling Cinema" means a Cinematograph which is so constructed that it can be moved from

place to place for the purpose of giving Cinematograph exhibition and includes all such places as temporary buildings like barracks or residential or commercial buildings or parts thereof which casually exhibit Cinematograph but which have not obtained or which are not eligible for grant of a licence for permanent exhibition of Cinematograph under rule.

- (m) words and expressions used in the Act and not defined in these rules shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Act.

CHAPTER II

NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE

3. Application for "No objection certificate".—(1) No person under 18 years of age shall be entitled to obtain or hold any licence under these rules.

(2) Any person desirous of erecting a cinema or converting existing premises into a cinema shall first make public his intention to do so by exhibiting a notice in Form "on a board" on the proposed site in such a position that can be plainly seen from the public through fare upon which the site of such proposed cinema abuts. The notice shall be in the language of the locality. The notice on the Board shall be maintained on the site until the matter is decided by the Licensing Authority.

The board shall be at least 1.20 meters×090 meters in size and the notice shall be exhibited thereon in bold and clearly legible letters.

(3) Such person shall also give a similar notice in writing to the Licensing Authority and make an application to the Licensing Authority for the grant of a "No Objection Certificate" specifying therein whether the application is in respect of a permanent cinema, a touring cinema. The application shall be accompanied by a plan of the proposed site drawn to scale and shall clearly indicate the surrounding roads and buildings which exists upto a distance of 183 meters in the case of a permanent or touring cinema and of 1 km. of the proposed site Schools, hospitals, temples or other places etc., should be clearly indicated in the plan.

4. Licensing Authority to invite objections.—On receipt of such notice, the Licensing Authority shall at the cost of the applicant notify the public of such intention in such manner by publication in newspapers or otherwise as he may deem fit for the purpose of inviting objections. A notification for inviting objections shall be issued by the Licensing Authority in Form "B" and shall specify the period within which objections shall be lodged with the Licensing Authority.

The Licensing Authority shall also consult the Executive Engineer or the P.W.D. Officer concerned in respect of the proposed site.

5. Grant of "No Objection Certificate".—(1) Without prejudice to the right of the Licensing Authority to refuse or grant a cinema licence under rules 100 and 101 the Licensing Authority may, grant a certificate to the applicant that there is no objection to the location of the cinema at the site notified by the applicant under rule 3.

(2) **Validity of "No Objection Certificate".**—(1) The "No Objection Certificate" shall be in Form "D" and shall be valid, in the case of permanent cinemas for a period of two years from the date of issue, for the purpose of commencement of the construction of the building or structure to be used as the cinema and in the case of touring cinemas, for a period of six months from the date of its issue for the purpose of putting up such cinema.

Provided that District Magistrate, may, for reasons to be recorded in writing extend, in any special case, the said period of two years, or as the case may be, six months for such further period as the circumstances of the case may seem to it to require.

Explanation.—1. The Licensing Authority may, on an application being made to him in this behalf, dispense with the procedure in rules 3 and 4 in respect of the camp sites of a touring cinema other than the first camp site, if, in respect of such camp sites any touring cinema has been allowed to camp thereon a previous occasions.

6. Fee for "No Objection Certificate".—There shall be levied a fee of Rs. 50/- in respect of an application for a No Objection Certificate in respect of a permanent cinema, a fee of Rs. 25/- for an application for a No Objection Certificate issued in respect of touring cinema. The fee shall be paid to the Licensing Authority along with the application under rule 3(3) and will not be refunded whether the No Objection Certificate is granted or not.

Explanation.—No fee shall be charged in respect of No Objection Certificate issued to touring cinemas in respect of camping sites other than the first.

CHAPTER III

BUILDING

7. Building Rules.—No cinema shall be licensed under these rules unless the cinema conforms to the rules laid down in this chapter.

Provided that rules Nos. 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19(1), 19(2), 20, 21, and 22 only shall apply in the case of touring cinemas.

8. Structure to be fire-proof.—(1) All cinemas shall be enclosed within proper external or party walls of bricks, stone or concrete (plain, hollow or reinforced) and the floors, tiers and roof of the auditorium and all parts used by the public shall be constructed of fire-resisting materials.

(1A) In the case of touring cinemas the external walls of the auditorium shall be constructed of fire-resisting material. Such cinemas need not have roof over the auditorium.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall apply to premises in any area duly licensed for use for Cinematograph exhibition the coming into force of these rules.

Provided that the ceiling in such premises, if not made of fire resisting material shall be replaced by fire resisting material.

9. Construction.—(1) No cinema shall be constructed underneath or on the top of any other building.

Provided that the Administrator may exempt the construction of any cinema from the provisions of this sub-rule, having regard to the safety, convenience and well being of the public.

(2) No space shall be allowed under the floor of the auditorium except in the case of where a sound-proof cinema is constructed on a cement concrete structure.

Provided that where the whole cinema theatre or the auditorium and the stage are constructed on cement concrete pillars, it shall be lawful to use the space underneath such theatre or the auditorium and the stage for parking of vehicles.

(3) The floor, roof, private boxes, balconies, galleries, tiers, partitions, ventilators and every room, lobby, corridor, staircase and passage devoted to the use of the public shall be constructed of fire resisting materials. No wooden posts shall be allowed for the support of galleries and tiers.

(4) No soft wood or other inflammable wall linings, partitions, screens or barriers shall be used in any part of the auditorium and no cavities shall be left behind any linings.

(5) The fronts of private boxes and each tier shall be formed of fire proof material, except the capping of boxes which may be of wood.

(6) Nothing in this rule shall apply to premises duly licensed for use for Cinematograph exhibition before the coming into force of these rules.

Provided that under the auditorium and stage in such premises where it exists, shall not be rented or used as godowns but may be used for storing cinema implements, such as advertisement boards, trollies, etc. if they are properly arranged and taken care of.

10. Height of tiers.—Where the first tier or balcony extends over any part of the auditorium the height between the floor of the auditorium and such tier or balcony shall not be at any part less than 3 meters the floor of the highest part of such tier or balcony and the lowest part of the ceiling over the same shall not be less than 3.5 meters. The height between the several tiers shall in no case be less than 2.5 metres.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to premises duly licensed for use for Cinematograph exhibition before the coming into force of these rules.

11. Entrance and Exit to be on Public Thoroughfare.—Cinemas shall have a road frontage on the public thoroughfare upon which the site of such cinema abuts and in such frontage there shall be suitable means of entrance and exit for the public. In addition, entrances and exits shall be reserved for service in case of emergency opening on two separate and distinct passages leading either to the said public thoroughfare or to other suitable thoroughfare and such passages shall not be less than 1.2 metres in width.

12. Exits.—(1) Two separate exits not opening on the same thoroughfare or public passage, shall be provided from the stage and from the auditorium floor and from every tier which accommodates not more than 500 individuals, and where the auditorium floor or any tier accommodation more than 500 individuals exit shall be provided at the rate of one for every 250 individuals and one for any less number in excess. Each of such exists shall be on not less than 1.5 metres in width between the leaves of the door when open.

(2) A common place of egress may serve as the exit for the floor of the auditorium and the first tier, provided its capacity be equal to the aggregate capacity prescribed by sub-rule (1) for the necessary outlets from such floor and tier.

(3) For any auditorium floor or any tier which does not accommodate more than 300 individuals, two 1.2 metres exits shall be considered sufficient.

(4) If any auditorium floor or any tier shall be divided into two or more parts, exits as prescribed in sub-rule (1) shall be provided for each such part.

(5) The licensee of the cinema shall not prevent the public to leave by any exit door.

13. Seating.—(1) No part of the auditorium shall provide accommodation exclusive of passages, at a higher scale than 20 persons per 9 square metres.

(2) All seats in the auditorium, excepting those contained in private boxes shall be firmly secured to the floor. Chairs with folding seats shall be provided wherever required by the Licensing Authority.

Where benches are provided, the benches shall have arms suitably fixed so that each seat is separate.

(3) In all cases there shall be an interval of at least 30 centimetres between the back of one seat and front of the seat immediately behind measured between perpendiculars.

(4) The distance between the screen and the front row of seats should not be less than width of the screen itself.

Provided that in respect of cinema theatres where cincmascope or some other similar modern technique is installed for screening of films, the distance to be left between the screen and the front row of seats should not be less than 3/4 of the affective width, that is, the actual picture width on the screen of the films to be exhibited. Where however, 70 mm. pictures are to be screened, the distance to be left between the screen and each seat in the very front row of seats, should not be less than 38 feet.

(5) The seats in the auditorium should be arranged in the manner of an area, the concave edge of which faces the screen.

(6) Nothing in sub-rule (1), sub-rule (2) so far as it relates to benched, sub-rule (3) and sub-rule (5) shall apply to premises in any area duly licensed for use for Cinematograph exhibition before the coming into force of these rules in that area.

(7) Nothing in sub-rules (2), (3), (5) and (6) shall apply to touring cinemas.

14. Gangways.—(1) A clear passage or gangway shall be formed at the sides and down the centre of the seating in every part of the auditorium in such manner that no seat shall be three or more metres distant from a passage or gangway measured in the line of seating.

The central passage or gangway shall be at least 1.20 metres wide and these at the sides shall be at least 0.90 metres wide each :

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to premises duly licensed for use for Cinematograph exhibition before the coming into force of these rules in that area.

(2) Where possible, gradients or inclined planes shall be used instead of steps but no gradient or incline plane shall be steeper than 4 in 10.

15. Doors.—(1) All doorways for the use of the public shall be at least 1.35 metres wide in the clear. All doors must open outwards to lie flush with the outside of the wall.

(1A) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall apply to touring cinemas and to premises duly licensed for use for Cinematograph exhibition before the coming into force of these rules as long as the minimum space for exits, in accordance with the provisions of rule 13, is provided for in such premises.

(2) All doors used by the public may be kept closed but not bolted during a performance or exhibition, provided an attendant is placed in charge of each such door whose duty it shall be to throw open the door in case of emergency.

16. Width of corridor etc.—No staircase, landing lobby, corridor or passage, not being an internal passage between rows of seats, intended for use as an exit shall be less than 1.5 metres wide and there shall be no recesses or projections in the walls of such passages, gangways or corridor within 1.5 metres of the ground.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to premises duly licensed for use for Cinematograph exhibition before the coming into force of these rules.

17. Staircases.—(1) All staircases shall be constructed entirely of the bricks, stone, cement or concrete with fire-resistant roof and ceiling and shall have solid square as distinguished from spandril steps and landings of approved stone or of such other fire resisting material and construction as may be approved by the Licensing Authority with treads not less than 28 centimetres wide and with risers of not more than 15 centimetres high such lapping at least 2.5 centimetres over the back edge of the steps below it in flights of not more than 15 or less than 3 steps.

(2) The treads and risers of steps on each flight shall be of uniform width and height.

(3) The several flights of such steps shall be properly supported and enclosed to the satisfaction of the Licensing Authority.

(4) No staircase shall have more than two flights of 15 steps without a turn and the width of the landing between such flights shall be at least the same as the width of the staircase.

(5) The floors of all landings shall not be less than 15 centimetres thick.

(6) Every staircase forming an exit form an upper gallery or tier of the auditorium shall be enclosed on both sides with walls of brick or of fire-proof materials in the storeys through which it passes, and no openings shall be made in the auditorium except the one required for exit from the gallery or tier which it serves, provided that staircases leading to the first or lower gallery or tier may be left open on one side, in which case the open side shall be provided by stout handrails and balustrades, but in no case shall staircases be left open on both sides.

(7) All enclosed staircase shall have on both sides strong handrails firmly secured to the wall by strong metal brackets about 7.5 centimetres, clear there from and about 90 centimetres above the stairs but such handrails shall not run on level platforms and landing where the same is more in length than the width of the stairs.

(8) Where the flight of steps returns upon itself the newel wall shall be chased so as to allow the handrails to turn without projecting over the landing.

(9) Stairs turning at an angle shall have a proper landing without winders being introduced at the turn.

(10) There shall be no recesses or projection in the wall of such staircases within 1.5 metres of the floor and any fittings for lighting shall be at least 2.03 metres above the steps or landing.

(11) Nothing in this rule shall apply to premises in any area duly licensed for use for Cinematograph exhibition before the coming into force of these rules in that area.

18. Ventilation.—(1) The area of the window, door and ventilator openings shall not be less than one-fifth of the total floor area and the windows and ventilators shall be of such dimensions, in such number and in such situation as the Public Work Department officer of Executive Engineer concerned shall specify.

(2) Mechanical appliances such as exhaust fans shall be used to expel air at the rate of 14.15 cubic metres or more per person, at least three times in an hour. Provided that the Licensing Authority in consultation with the Public Works Department Officer and the Health Department Officer concerned may relax the condition laid down in this rule regarding the total door and window area, in the case of the cinemas where exhaust fans have been provided.

19. Sanitary convenience.—(1) Every Cinema shall be provided with sufficient and separate water closet or privy accommodation as also urinal accommodation for the use of males and females.

(2) Where the auditorium consists of more than one floor, latrines and urinals at the above scales shall be provided for each floor, provided that minimum of one latrine and one urinal shall be provided on each floor.

(3) Sub-rule (1) and (2) shall be applicable to touring cinemas subject to the condition that the construction of urinals and latrines shall be of temporary nature and shall be such as may be approved by the Public Works Department Officer and the Health Department Officer concerned.

20. Enclosure for the Projector.—(1) Subject to Sub-rule (3) of the rules for the use of the cinematograph machine, there shall be provided in each permanent and quasi-permanent cinema and independent permanent enclosure of sufficient dimensions to allow the operator to work freely. The enclosure shall be substantially constructed of fire resisting material or be lined with such materials.

(2) The entrance to the enclosure shall be fitted with a closely-fitting door of fire resisting material suitably placed and opening outwards, and all openings, bushes and joints shall be so constructed and maintained as to prevent, so far as possible, the escape of any smoke into the auditorium. If means of ventilation are provided they shall not be allowed to communicate direct with the auditorium.

(3) If a permanent enclosure is not available, the cinematograph machine shall be contained in an enclosure formed of a smoke-proof cabin constructed of sheet iron on substantial frame work and fastened together securely. The cabin shall be of sufficient dimensions to allow the operator to work freely and the floor shall, if boarded, be covered with asbestos or other fire-resisting material of sufficient thickness approved by the Licensing Authority.

(4) The enclosure shall be placed outside the cinema building, and where such cinema consists of a temporary or quasi-permanent structure the enclosure shall be at distance of at least 90 centimetres from such structure. Where the Licensing Authority is satisfied that any enclosures is fire-proof and separated from the auditorium by a fire-proof wall or is of opinion that it is impracticable or in the circumstances unnecessary for securing safety that the enclosure should be outside the building or at a distance from the structure, as the case may be, he may by express words in the licence dispense with such requirements, provided that a space of 61 centimetres in width at the sides and in the front of the enclosure and a space of 1.8 metres at the back in which the door is situated, shall be kept clear all round the enclosure.

(5) Openings not exceeding three in number shall be permitted, in the front of the enclosure, the centre one of which must not exceed 20 centimetres square and these in each side 15 centimetres square. Provided that where two machines are jointly used, openings not exceeding five in number shall be permitted, viz. two for the projectors, two for the operators and one for fixed slides. The projector openings must not exceed eight inches square and the other six inches square. Each opening shall be fitted with a screen of fire resisting material capable of being actuated both from the inside and from the outside of the enclosure.

(6) The necessary pipes and cables shall enter efficiently bushed openings.

21. Rewinding room.—A separate room of fire-proof construction shall be provided for film rewinding and the room shall not be used for any other purpose except for storing the films not in use. It shall not, however, be necessary to have a separate room for rewinding films with acetate base.

22. Width of Cinema Screen.—The minimum width of the cinema screen shall be 3.05 metres.

23. Sky lights.—All sky lights which may be liable to be broken shall be protected by stout galvanised iron wire guards securely fixed on the outside of such sky lights.

24. Lighting Conductors.—Lighting conductors shall be provided in each cinema building.

CHAPTER IV

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION

25. Sanction of the Chief Engineer Electrical Inspector concerned to be obtained for all electrical work.—Before the installation of electric light or any electrical apparatus and before any alterations or additions to the electric installation are commenced, the sanction of the Electrical Inspector shall be obtained through the Licensing Authority and for this purpose plans showing the approximate position of lights, fans, etc. and specifications giving full particulars of the proposed work shall be forwarded to the Electrical Inspector to whom complete drawing shall also be sent on completion of the work.

After completion the work shall be passed by the Electrical Inspector or an Assistant Electrical Inspector.

26. High Pressure.—In these rules the term "High Pressure" shall apply to all voltages above 650 volts.

27. Inspection and Test.—Where an electric light, fan or other apparatus is installed in a cinema, it shall be on condition that the Electrical Inspector or his Assistant shall certify in writing to the Licensing Authority once in every twelve months that the system is in proper working order. Inspection and tests may also be made by any officer appointed by the Electrical Inspector from time to time.

28. Main Circuits.—All Cinemas when lighted by electric lights shall have preferably three separate and distinct main circuits and these circuits shall be :—

(A) for the stage;

(B) and (C) for the auditorium, corridors, exits and other parts of the house open to the public.

The circuits (B) and (C) shall be so arranged that the lights in the Auditorium, corridors, Exits, etc. shall be as far as possible equally distributed on the two circuits.

The two circuits (E) and (C) shall not be combined in one fitting nor shall the wires or leads for one circuits be placed in the same casing or pipe as those of the other circuits.

29. Sub-circuits.—(1) The main circuits A, B, C shall be sub-divided as may be necessary and no sub-circuits shall be allowed to carry more than 5 amps. in the case of Auditorium, corridors, etc. or 20 amps. on 230 volts in the case of the stage. Each sub-circuit shall start from a distributing board

(2) The main leads, etc., for Circuit "A" shall, where possible be kept entirely on the stage side of the proscenium

wall and those for "B" and "C" entirely on the auditorium side of that wall.

(3) The lights inside and outside the premises shall be separate circuits. Circuits for fans, power and cooling purposes shall be kept distinct and separate from lighting circuits.

30. Control of Auditorium lights from stage.—If it is desired to control a portion of the lights in the Auditorium from the stage switch board (Circuit A) this will be permitted if a sufficient number of lights for safety purposes be maintained on circuits B and C for each portion of the Auditorium entirely independent of the stage. The number and position of such lights shall be subject to the approval of the Electrical Inspector.

31. Control of Auditorium lights from Enclosure.—(1) In the case of cinemas it may be permitted to control a portion of the lights in the Auditorium by switches placed in the enclosure, provided these switches are of totally closed metal clad type and associated with fuses of not more than 15 amps. capacity at a pressure not exceeding 230 volts. The number and position of such switches shall be subject to the approval of the Electrical Inspector or his Assistant.

(2) Where fluorescent lights have been provided, a Thyralux or equivalent Thyratron shall be used for the purpose of dimming these fluorescent lights.

32. A. C. 3 phase or D. C. 3 phase wire system.—Where supply is available on 3 phase A. C. system, the circuits A, B and C shall be supplied from three different phases, but where the supply is given on D.C. 3 wire system, the circuits B and C shall be supplied from two different sides and all lights, fans and other electrical apparatus on the stage shall be connected to one side only in common with either B or C.

33. Sources of supply.—(a) Supply from the three main circuit may be taken from independent sources of supply, but in such cases special precaution must be taken to prevent accidental connection of different circuits.

(b) Change-over switches may be used which have been previously approved by the Electrical Inspector.

34. Auxiliary supply for Exit Signs.—(1) All Exit signs shall be fitted with an auxiliary bulb capable of properly illuminating the sign and those bulbs shall be fed from Accumulators which shall be in a fully charged condition before the first admission of the public on any day.

(2) All lights in the staircases, corridors, passages and Exit notices shall be kept a light during the whole time the public are in the Cinema.

35. Torches.—At least six electric torches of approved pattern shall be kept on the premises in working order throughout the year and these shall be distributed over the building so as to be accessible to door keepers, etc.

36. Unlicensed premises.—No unlicensed premises or parts of premises not included in the licence shall be supplied with electric current from the mains or apparatus used for the licensed premises.

37. Gas and Water Pipes.—Gas and water pipes shall never form part of any electrical circuit.

38. Dressing Rooms.—When cinema premises are used for a dramatic performance dressing rooms and other parts of the premises used by the staff shall be lighted to the satisfaction of the Electrical Inspector or his Assistant.

39. Conductors.—(1) All conductors used within the building shall be of tinned copper having a conductivity equal to not less than 90 per cent of that of pure copper, and shall be so proportioned that the current density in any conductor shall not exceed 155-amps. per square centimetre.

(2) Where a number of lights, as in the footlights, battens, etc., are supplied under control of the switch and protected by a single or double pole cut-out as the case may be, the conductors shall be maintained throughout of such sections that will be effectually protected by the cut-outs against beating.

40. Insulation.—(1) All conductors shall be properly insulated and the insulation resistances shall not be less than 372 Megohms per Kilometre at 15.55°C. after one minute's electrification when tested at 400 volts and after 48 hours immersion in water.

(2) If it is desired to use any other conductor or insulation than as specified in these Regulations, special permission shall be obtained from the Chief Engineer (Electrical) or the Electrical Inspector concerned, and no material shall be used which is not water-proof or which is not protected by water-proof covering or which will soften at a temperature below 76.67°C.

41. Conductors etc. special precautions.—No metal work in connection with the circuits shall be exposed or so fixed or constructed as to be liable to cause a short circuit. In all cases conductors conveying currents at high pressure inside buildings shall be specially insulated. They shall be enclosed in screw joined and earthed iron or steel tubing. Armoured cable may be used for the Supply Company's service.

42. Joints.—Joints in conductors shall be avoided as far as possible but when unavoidable they shall be electrically and mechanically perfect. Soldering fluids shall not be used in making such joints and no joints shall be made in metal conduit.

43. Conductors fixing and Protection.—(1) All conductors including lead covered cables where accessible to the public shall be efficiently protected from mechanical injury by an external armour of iron or steel.

(2) Where conductors pass through or within walls, fire-proof floors or ceiling they shall be protected by iron pipes or by gilded setoneware or porcelain tubes and precautions shall be taken to prevent the possibility of fire or water passing along the course of the conductors.

(3) Conductors must not be placed liable to be heated by jets, steam pipes or other appliances.

(4) In special cases, or where necessary for protection from the depredations of rats, mice or other vermin, the wiring shall be enclosed in heavy gauge steel conduit.

44. Petrol Engines.—No petrol driven engine shall be allowed for generating electric current unless it is fixed in a fire-proof compartment at least 3.05 metres from any other building.

45. Wiring in casing.—If casing be used, if shall be of hard teak wood. Each conductor shall be laid in a separate groove, unless previous permission be obtained from the Chief Engineer Electrical or the Electrical Inspector concerned to vary this condition. In no circumstances shall wires of unlike polarity be laid in the same groove, nor wires of the same polarity belonging to the different circuits, A, B, or C. The cover shall be secured with screws. Casing shall not be used where it is liable to injury from weather or leakage of water, nor shall it be recessed into plaster.

46. Metallic tubing for Mechanical Protection.—Where iron pipe or tube is used as a mechanical protection, it shall be bushed where necessary and properly bushed inspection boxes shall be used. All metallic tubing shall be efficiently earthed and shall be provided screw joints or other means of ensuring a good and permanent electrical connection which must be continuous with boxes and other fittings.

47. Stage lighting.—When cinema premises are used for a dramatic performance special care shall be taken that all works in connection with the lighting of the stage are carried out in as substantial a manner as possible preferably in heavy gauge screwed metal conduit.

48. Stage Switch Board.—(1) When cinema premises are used for a dramatic performances a switch board fitted with the necessary switches, cut-outs and other fittings for the control and regulation of the stage lighting shall be fixed in some convenient position overlooking the stage.

(2) Connections shall be made where possible at the back of the board and there shall be a space of not less than 90 centimetre between the wall and the back of the board or such larger space as may be necessary to ensure the thimbles and connections being at all times easily accessible, or as an

alternative in the case of wires not large than 01 square centimetre provision may be made by hinging the board for rendering the back of the board accessible.

49. Footlights, etc.—When cinema premises are used for a dramatic performance lamps on battern, footlights, etc., shall be properly protected from everything liable to cause a short circuit and shall be protected by stuff guards so arranged that no scenery or other inflammable material can come in contact with the lamps.

50. Enclosure.—(1) Within the enclosure no readily combustible material shall be used in connection with the any lamp in such a manner that it may come in contact with the lamps or conductors. The insulating material of an electric cable including unprotected leads to lamps in the enclosure shall be covered with fire-resisting material.

(2) There shall be no coils of slack electric cable within the enclosure. The leads to the cinematograph lamp shall, unless conveyed within a metal pipe or other suitable casing, be kept well apart both within and without the enclosure so that the course of each may be readily traced. All live parts in the enclosure shall at all times be totally covered by insulating and fire proof material.

51. Permissible current and pressure in Enclosure.—(1) No electric current at a higher pressure than 230 volts shall be supplied within the enclosure, and all wiring inside the enclosure shall be in heavy guage screwed conduit.

(2) The cables for the cinematograph machine shall be taken as a separate circuit from the source of supply and there shall be an efficient linked iron-clad switch and fuse inserted at the point where the supply is taken and in addition an efficient iron-clad double pole switch shall be fitted in the cinematograph lamps circuit inside the enclosure.

52. Resistance.—(1) Resistance flames shall be made entirely of fire resisting material and shall be so constructed and maintained that no outside part shall at any time become unduly heated. The resistances shall not be permitted to become so over-heated that a piece of dry newspaper placed in contact with any part would readily burn.

(2) All resistances with the exception of the resistance for regulating purposes shall be placed outside the enclosure and preferably outside the auditorium they shall be adequately protected by wire guards or other efficient means of preventing accidental contact.

53. Plug Sockets for the Stage.—The plug sockets for the stage shall be of bakelite or similar fire-proof material and of specially substantial construction.

54. Leads to Battens, etc.—The leads to battens and moveable lengths shall be specially guarded particularly at the points a where they join on to the battens, etc. and a sufficient length shall be allowed to prevent the leads receiving any injury through any movement of the battens. This part of the leads shall be protected by stout canvas hose properly fixed and the battens shall be suspended by at least three ropes.

55. Arc Lamps.—(1) In any Cinema are lamps shall not be used in the Auditorium or in any part open to the public without permission from the Electrical Inspector. When they are used in any part of such premises special precautions shall be taken to guard against danger from falling glass and incandescent particles of carbon. All parts of the lamps, lanterns and fittings which are liable to be handled (except by the persons employed to handled them) shall be insulated from the frame work.

(2) Any exposed portion of metal work of an arc lamp liable to become heated to a temperature sufficient to cause a conflagration by contact with scenery or other inflammable material shall be protected by a wire guard.

In no case shall arc lamps be suspended by the conductors.

56. Cut-Outs.—(1) All circuits shall be efficiently protected by cut outs placed in positions easily accessible to the staff, but inaccessible to the public. All cut-outs shall be of such pattern and be fixed in such a position as to admit of quick replacement.

(2) All cut-outs shall be so constructed that falling fused metal cannot cause a short circuit or an ignition.

(3) All switches and cut-outs shall be so marked as to show clearly which circuit or lamp they control.

(4) All switches, cut-outs, ceiling roses, wall sockets lamp-holders, etc, shall have non-inflammable bases and covers. All switches and cut-out shall have sufficient length and breadth and shall be constructed so as to prevent the risk of formation of an arc.

(5) All switches shall be of ample size to carry the current for which they are intended without heating and shall be so constructed that they not remain in any position intermediate between the "on" and the "off" position so as to permit of an arc or short circuit.

57. Fitting.—(1) All fittings shall be suspended in an approved manner and special care taken to avoid risk of the suspension failing from any cause.

(2) Combined gas and electric fittings shall not be used.

(3) Any electric light pendants or brackets in the Auditorium and front of the house generally shall be at least 2.5 metres above the floor to the lowest projecting part of the fittings. No electrical fitting or apparatus of any description shall be so fixed or arranged as to interfere at any time with the proper working of the safety curtain.

58. Switch and Fuse Boards.—(1) All switch and fuse boards which are not fitted with the front connections shall be so mounted as to give instant and easy access to the connection at the back of the board and shall be provided with dividing strips between poles both at the back and in front and proper lock-up cases with glass or metal fronts. The glass (unless of adequate thickness) shall be protected with a wire guards or alternatively boxes with lids and sides rendered fire-proof by asbestos sheeting may be used.

(2) Switch and fuse boards shall be fixed in accessible places where they will not obstruct any passage or exit.

59. Generating plant.—Where the supply of current is derived from special plant on the premises, such plant must in all cases be approved by the Electrical Inspector.

60. Boilers, Gas Engines, etc.—(1) Boilers steam engines, gas engines and dynamos when used for the supply of electricity to such premises shall be placed in such position as shall be sanctioned by the Electrical Inspector to Government. All necessary provisions shall be made for keeping the temperature of the engine rooms within proper limit.

(2) Oil gas engines shall be placed in buildings adequately and continuously ventilated so that no explosive mixture of gas can accumulate.

61. Accumulators.—Accumulators shall be placed in rooms adequately ventilated to outside air. These rooms shall be of fire-proof construction with fire-resisting doors and shall be used for no other purpose.

62. Transforming and Converting Machinery.—(1) Transforming and converting machinery with the controlling switches and cut-outs shall be placed in a fire-proof and water-proof structure, adequately ventilated to the outside air, properly lighted and accessible to the management and shall be used for no other purpose.

(2) No transformer which under normal conditions of load heats to above 130 F shall be used and the transformer circuits shall be so aranged that in no circumstances may a contact between the primary and secondary coils be established.

63. High Voltage.—Where the primary current is of high voltage no part of such apparatus or the control therefore shall be accessible to any body except the person in charge of its maintenance.

64. Earthing of Covers.—The metallic covers of all transformers, switches and other electrical apparatus shall be efficiently connected to earth.

65. Insulation Resistance.—The insulation resistance of a system of distribution shall be such that the greatest leakage from any conductor to earth, when all branches are switched on, shall not exceed 1/5000th part of total current required, the test being made at approximately double the usual working pressure, provided that this rule shall not be held to justify a lower-insulation resistance than 10,000 ohms.

66. Motors, etc.—All motors and electrical apparatus shall, if permitted, be subject to special conditions, but electric fans and similar motors not taking more than 300 watts may be used, if separately wired, from fuses on a proper distributing board.

67. Plan of wiring :—A framed diagram indicating clearly the arrangement of all circuits and sub-circuits of the electrical installation, the position of distribution boards and the size of cables shall be displayed in the premises and shall be kept upto date.

68. Temporary lighting.—(1) In all cases in which it is desired to install temporary lighting seven days notice shall be given to the Electrical Inspector in writing before it is desired to commence the work.

(2) Wires and cables shall be adequately and firmly fixed and shall be similar to the wires already specified in these regulations and in all cases where the wires are within reach of the public they shall be efficiently protected from mechanical injury by an armour of iron or steel.

(3) All joints shall be soldered and taped if used for more than one week and if used less than a week, the wire shall be soldered if larger than (6 square millimetres) or its equivalent. In either case the joints in portable fitting and special appliances shall be taped.

(4) All temporary work shall be immediately removed when no longer required for the purpose for which it was installed. In the case of temporary work on the stage, all connections to the permanent installation shall be removed immediately after the performance in which they are used, unless permission be obtained to the contrary. Such special conditions as may be requisite in each case will be attached to the consent of the Electrical Inspector to the use of temporary electric work.

69. Safety Curtain.—Whenever in cinema premises which are used for a dramatic performance the safety curtain is lowered all lights in Auditorium etc. shall be immediately lighted.

70. Relaxation by Electrical Inspector.—The electrical installation in cinemas shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Electrical Inspector who may, in writing, recommend to the Licensing Authority that any of the provisions of these regulations may be relaxed to such extent and subject to such conditions as he may consider expedient.

71. Shock Treatment Instructions and Insulated Gloves.—Instructions both in English and in the local languages of the district for the restoration of persons suffering from electric shock shall be affixed in a conspicuous place and at least one pair of India rubber gloves in good order shall be provided for use of the electricians.

72. Miscellaneous.—All main switches, fuses etc., which are the property of the Electric Supply Co. must be distinguished by red colour and every apparatus which is to be operated by authorised persons only must be made completely inaccessible to the public.

73. Operators.—The electrical plant and projecting apparatus shall be in the hands of qualified persons who shall be nominated in writing for this purpose by licensee of the cinema and such nomination shall be subject to the approval of the Electrical Inspector (or the Assistant Electrical Inspector concerned). Provided that persons holding a diploma in cinema-projection course, awarded by the State Council of Technical Education of Bombay State (before 1st March, 1963 and after that date by the State Council of Technical Education of Gujarat State) shall be deemed as qualified persons for the purpose of this rule. The electrical installation shall be incharge of a properly qualified person class-II Wireman and his name and qualifications shall be notified to the Electrical Inspector or the Assistant Electrical Inspector concerned for approval.

CHAPTER V

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE

74. Tanks.—In every permanent or quasi-permanent Cinema there shall be provided on the top of the proscenium wall or in some other place to be approved by the Public

Works Department Officer concerned two cisterns which shall be kept always filled with water. Each of the cisterns shall be capable of containing at least 11.35 litres of water for every 100 individuals of the public to be accommodated in the Cinema. These cisterns shall be fitted with an outside indicator suitable placed so as to show clearly the depth of water therein, and the water must be kept clean and free from sediment and covered over with properly fitting covers so as to be mosquito proof and the cisterns shall be cleaned once every year.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to touring cinemas and to premises in any area duly licensed for use for Cinematograph exhibition before the coming into force of these rules in that area if such premises are situated in places where there is sufficient water supply which can be used for the purpose of extinguishing fire.

75. Fire-buckets.—(1) Fire buckets of approved design with a conical base shall be provided in such number as the Licensing Authority may direct, and shall be kept at all times full of water which shall be changed regularly twice every week. A pinch of lime shall be added to such water to prevent the breeding of mosquitos. Buckets of dust or dry sand shall also be provided in such numbers as the Licensing Authority may direct and the attention of the Public shall be drawn to the water and sand buckets of placards legibly painted and fixed immediately above them.

Provided that in respect of premises in any area duly licensed for use for cinematograph exhibition before the coming into force of these rules in that area and in respect of touring cinemas, the existing fire buckets with round bottom may be used but shall be replaced by fire buckets with a conical base whenever they are next replaced.

(2) At least one bucket filled with dry sand must be kept in some accessible position on the stage in readiness for use in dealing with an electric fire.

76. Chemical Extinguishers.—(1) Chemical extinguishers of an approved type and of at least 13.5 litres capacity shall be provided in such numbers as the Licensing Authority may from time to time direct and shall be placed on brackets four feet from the ground. Directions for using them should in all cases be prominently painted on the extinguisher or on a card placed over the extinguisher and the attention of the public shall be directed to them by placards legibly printed or painted and fixed immediately above them.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to touring cinemas and to premises in any area duly licensed for use for cinematograph exhibition before the coming into force of these rules in that area.

(2) Chemical extinguishers shall be renewed or well cleaned and recharged every 12 months, a record of which should be kept for inspection.

77. Fire extinguishers etc., for the Enclosure.—Two pressure-type fire extinguisher, two buckets of water, one bucket of sand and a blanket shall always be kept inside the enclosure. A large sponge shall be kept in one of the buckets of water and one fire extinguisher shall also be kept immediately outside the enclosure.

78. Exit Signs.—(1) All exits and other doors or openings intended to be used for the purpose of exits shall be indicated by notices in the language understood in the locality in white letters 17.5 centimetres long, upon a black ground pointed on or above the doors at least @ 2.05 metres above the floor.

(2) The words "No Exit" in the language understood in the locality shall be similarly painted upon all doors in sight of the audience which do not lead to exits.

(3) All electric "Exit" signs shall be fitted with an auxiliary bulb capable of properly illuminating the sign, the bulbs shall be fed from dry batteries, or accumulators which shall be kept in proper working order, the switch of the auxiliary bulbs should be fixed in an easily accessible position in the corridor and not inside the auditorium.

(4) Nothing in this rule shall apply to touring cinema and to premises in any area duly licensed for use for Cinematograph exhibition before the coming into force of these

rules, in that area so long as "Exit" and "No Exit" signs in such premises are clearly visible and easily legible.

79. *Curtains*.—All curtains covering doors, passages, etc., shall be hung so as not to trail on the floor.

80. *Special rules for the Enclosure etc* :—(1) No unnecessary combustible material shall be allowed within the enclosure and as far as possible all necessary combustible material, film, etc., when not in use, shall be kept in fire proof receptacles suitable for the purpose.

(2) No smoking shall at any time be permitted within the enclosure and a placard shall be prominently exhibited both inside and outside the enclosure the effect that smoking is prohibited.

(3) The enclosure and the engine room if any shall be inaccessible to the public.

(4) No smoking shall be allowed in the rewinding room and films which are not in use must be stored in metal containers and no combustible matter shall be kept inside the rewinding room.

81. *Cinematograph Machine*.—The Cinematograph machine shall be placed on firm supports of fire-resisting construction and it shall be provided with metal shutter between the film gate and the source of light. The shutter shall automatically drop in the event of any accident to the Cinematograph machine, or stoppage of the film and shall automatically rise when the film is in motion for the purpose of projection.

(2) The film gate shall be of massive construction and provided with ample heat radiating surface and the passage for the film shall be sufficiently narrow to prevent flame travelling upwards or downwards from the light opening.

82. *Film, Boxes, Spool etc*.—(1) All cinematograph projectors shall be fitted with two film boxes of non-inflammable material and of substantial construction to and from which the films shall be made to travel. Such boxes which must be of approved size and construction, shall be made to close in such manner as to prevent the ingress of fire and shall be fitted with a film slot so constructed as to prevent the passage of flame to the interior of the film box.

(2) Spools shall be either chain or gear driven and films shall be wound upon spools so that the wound film shall not at any time reach or project beyond the edges of the flanges of the spools.

(3) It shall not be necessary to have metal casing for spools in case of projectors using films with acetate base.

83. *Clocks room*.—(1) Where clock rooms are provided they shall be situated that the use of them shall not obstruct the free use of any exit.

(2) No corridor shall be used as a clock room and no pegs for hanging hats, clocks, etc. shall be allowed therein nor shall any corridor be used for storage purpose or for any purpose whatever except for exit and entrance from and to the auditorium.

84. *Telephone*.—In places where there is a public telephone the Cinema building shall be connected by telephone with the nearest Fire Brigade Station in that place.

85. *Lighting*.—(1) All lighting shall be provided by electricity. No gas, acetylene, oil or other lamps shall be used for lighting the Cinema or any part thereof.

(2) Every portion of the Cinema devoted to the use of or accommodation of the public and also all outlets leading outside the cinema including the corridors shall be well and properly lighted during every performance and the same shall be lighted until the entire public have left the cinema after the performance is over.

CHAPTER VI

PERMISSION FOR BUILDING A CINEMA

86. *Permission for building*.—No person shall put up any building or structure or convert existing premises for being used as a cinema except with the previous permission in writing of the Licensing Authority.

87. *Application for permission*.—Any person desiring to put up a building or structure to be used as a Cinema shall make an application in writing to the Licensing Authority each such application shall be accompanied by a true copy of the "No Objection Certificate" issued by the Licensing Authority in respect of the site where the Cinema is proposed to be put up.

88. *Application to be accompanied by plans*.—The application shall be accompanied by complete plans, elevations and sections of the proposed Cinema and of all erections or buildings in connection therewith drawn correctly to scale of 1 cm. to a metre and by a block plan on a separate sheet showing the position of the proposed cinema in relation to any adjacent premises & to the public thoroughfare upon which the site of such proposed cinema abuts drawn to a scale of not less than 2 millimetre to a metre. The cardinal points shall be marked on such plans. All drawings shall be coloured to distinguish the material to be employed in the construction of buildings and erections. The width of all staircases and the No. of steps in each the width of corridors, gangways & doorways together with heights of any galleries or tries in the proposed Cinema and in any of the erections or buildings in connection therewith as are more than one tier in height shall be indicated on such drawings, as well as the floor and roof, ventilation and the details of any electric installation. The thickness of the walls, and scantlings of the various materials used shall be clearly shown on such drawing by figured dimensions.

The plans shall show the respective numbers of audience or spectators intended to be accommodated in the various parts of the proposed Cinema and the space to be assigned to each individual thereof and shall be accompanied by a specification of the works to be executed sufficiently describing the material to be employed and the mode of construction to be adopted. All openings for ventilation shall be shown in the plans and described in the specification. The plan shall be prepared by an authorised architect or a qualified engineer and shall bear a certificate under his signature to the effect that the design are sound and stable.

89. *Plans to be approved by Public Works Department*.—On receipt of the application and the plans the Licensing Authority shall forward the same to the Executive Engineer or other Public Works Department Officer concerned for approval and the applicant shall be bound to carry out such reasonable additions and alterations in the plans as may be directed by the Executive Engineer or Public Works Department Officer concerned before the plans are finally approved by him.

90. *Permission to build*.—After the plans are finally approved by the Executive Engineer or Public Works Department Officer concerned the Licensing Authority may grant permission in writing to the applicant to put up the Cinema in accordance with the plans finally approved, provided the permission granted under these rules will not dispense with the necessity of obtaining the requisite sanction under the municipal Acts or any other law for the time being in force.

91. *Permission to be valid for two years*.—The applicant shall complete the construction of the cinema within a period of two years from the date of the permission or within such extended period as may be followed by the Licensing Authority.

92. *Modification in the plans*.—No modifications in the plans shall be made while in the course of construction unless such modifications are approved by the Licensing Authority in consultation with the Public Works Department Officer concerned.

93. *Additions and alterations*.—No additions or alterations shall be made to a Cinema except with the written permission of the Licensing Authority.

94. *Notice of additions and alterations*.—A notice in writing of any intended structural addition to or alteration of any cinema shall be given to the Licensing Authority accompanied by complete plans, elevations and section block plan and specification of new works proposed to be executed in the manner laid down by rule 91 and the notice shall describe clearly such intended additions or alterations.

95. *Inspection of Construction*.—The Executive Engineer or any Public Works Department officer authorised by him

may at any time inspect a cinema theatre which is under construction with a view to satisfying himself that the construction is according to the approved plans and specifications.

If any deviations are found the Public Works Department officer shall report the same to the Licensing Authority and also inform the owner.

96. Power to refuse License.—The Licensing Authority may refuse to grant a license to operate a cinema, the building of which has not been constructed according to approved plans and specification.

97. Chapter not applicable to touring cinemas.—The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to touring cinemas.

CHAPTER VII

CINEMA LICENCE

98. Cinema licence.—No places shall be opened or allowed to remain open for use as cinema unless the person being the owner, tenant or occupier thereof shall have obtained a Cinema Licence therefor.

99. Application for Cinema Licence.—The application for a Cinema licence shall be made to the licensing authority and shall contain a statement as to the nature and extent of the interest of the applicant in the Cinema and shall also indicate the name or names of manager or managers nominated by the applicant as referred by rule 114 and also the names and addresses of the qualified electrician in charge of the electric installation and the name and address of the qualified operator of the cinematograph. The application shall accompanied by following documents :—

(1) A true copy of the No objection certificate issued under rule 5.

(2) A true copy of the building permission issued under rule 90.

(3) A certificate from an authorised architect or a qualified engineer and countersigned by the Executive Engineer or the P.W.D. Officer concerned to the effect that the construction of the cinema is sound and in accordance with the requirements laid down in chapter III and that all directions given or conditions specified by the Executive Engineer or the Public Works Department officer concerned have been complied with and that precautions against fire have been taken as laid down in Chapter-V.

(4) A certificate from the Electrical Inspector or the Assistant Electrical Inspector concerned to the effect that the electrical installation in the cinema is in order and has been inspected and passed by him and conforms to the requirements of the rules under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and to the rules specified in chapter IV and rules 77, 78(3), 80, 81, 82 and 85 in chapter V and that all directions given or conditions specified by Electrical Inspector or as the case may be the Assistant Electrical Inspector concerned have been complied with and that the electrical plant and the Projection Apparatus in is charge of qualified hands as required by rule 73.

(5) A certificate from the authority concerned that a telephone in working order has been duly installed in the Cinema.

(6) Nothing in sub-rule (5) shall apply to touring Cinemas.

(7) A certificate from any electric supply company or a licensed electrical contractor or from the Public Works Department officer concerned that lighting conductors have been duly provided in the cinema building. Such certificate shall state the actual resistance to earth found by regular test in the case of such lighting conductor.

100. Grant of cinema licence.—The licensing authority on receipt of document and certificate referred to in rule 99 being satisfied that all the necessary rules have been complied with may grant a licence for a cinema to the applicant on such terms and conditions and subject to such restrictions as the Licensing Authority may determine. The cinema licence shall be in form "E". Provided that a touring cinema licence shall not be valid beyond the district of issue and ordinarily touring cinema licences shall not be granted for places where there is already a permanent or a quasi-permanent cinema by the licensing authority may in his discretion permit a touring cinema to operate at a place where there is already a permanent or quasi-permanent cinema on occasions such as fairs and melas or when the touring cinema exhibits films of a kind different from those exhibited by non-touring cinemas e.g. educational films or where it caters for a different public.

101. **Power to refuse licence.**—The Licensing Authority shall have absolute discretion in refusing a cinema licence if the cinema appears to him likely to cause obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, danger or damage to residents or passers by in the vicinity of the Cinema.

102. Death or disability of licensee.—If the licensee dies or become mentally incapable or otherwise disabled the person carrying on the business shall not be liable to any penalty for carrying on the business during such reasonable time as may be necessary to admit of his making an application for the renewal of the licence.

103. Duration of licence.—A permanent cinema may be licensed for any period not exceeding one year and a quasi-permanent cinema or a touring cinema may be licensed for any period not exceeding six months.

104. Renewal of licences.—The Licensing Authority may on application being made to him in that behalf renew the cinema licence for the requisite period subject to rule 103 above. An application for the renewal of a licence shall be made in the manner laid down in rule 99 but it shall not be necessary to attach to the application for renewal the true copy of the No objection certificate and the true copy of the building permission unless specially required by the Licensing Authority.

Provided that in the case of the touring cinemas and of premises duly licensed for use for cinematograph exhibition before the coming into force of these rules a certificate of the nature referred to in sub-rule (3) of rule 99 from the Executive Engineer or the Officer of the Public Works Department concerned in lieu of such certificate from an authorised architect or a qualified engineer, may be attached.

Provided further that the total period of the original licence and further renewals thereof in the case of a touring cinema at any one place shall not exceed two years.

Provided further that the licence of a touring cinema at a place shall not be renewed, if in the meantime permanent cinema starts functioning at that place.

105. Fees.—(1) The fee for a licence or renewal of a licence inclusive of the inspection by the Public Works Department Officer and the Health Department Officer shall be as follow :—

(a) for a permanent cinema—

Number of Seats	Licence fee for a period not exceeding three months	Licence fee for a period exceeding three months but not exceeding six months	Licence fee for a period exceeding six month but not exceeding one year
Up to 200	Rs. 15	Rs. 30	Rs. 50
201 to 500	20	40	75
501 and over	28	56	100

Provided that where a certificate regarding the lighting conductors as provided in sub-rule (7) of rules 99 has been obtained from a Public Works Department Officer, the licence fee payable under this clause shall be increased by Rs. 40;

(b) for a quasi-permanent or touring cinema—

Number of seats	Licence fee for six months
Up to 200	Rs. np.
201 to 500	22 50
501 and over	30 00
	37 50

Provided that in the case of a touring cinema which changes its camp within two months from the date on which it was made the licence fee for the subsequent camp shall be half the rates mentioned in clause (b).

(2) The fees for the inspection of electric installation shall be separately paid in accordance with rates notified under the Indian Electricity rules, 1937.

(3) The fee for making any alteration or addition in a Cinema Licence shall be Re. 1 and the fee for a duplicate licence shall be Rs. 2.

106. Application for renewal to be made within one year.—An application for the renewal of a cinema licence made more than one year after the date of the expiry of the previous licence shall be treated as an application for a new licence and all the rules shall apply mutatis mutandis to this application as if it were an application for a new licence.

CHAPTER VIII

LICENCE FOR SALE OF TICKETS ETC.

107. Licence for sale of tickets, etc.—No person shall sell or keep or offer or expose for sale or cause to be sold or cause to be kept or exposed for sale any ticket of admission, pass or any other evidence of the right of admission to any cinema without having first obtained a licence for the same from the licensing authority. The licence shall be in form "F".

108. Tickets, etc. to be sold only at the licensed booking office.—Every person holding a licence under rule 107 shall sell, keep offer or expose for sale any ticket or pass or any other evidence for admission only at the booking office or booking offices as approved by the Licensing authority and specified in the licence and no change, in the location of the same shall be made except with the previous permission in writing of the Licensing authority.

Provided that the Licensing Authority may in the case of charitable shows or for any other sufficient reason permit in writing the sale of tickets passes or any other evidence for admission, at place other than the licensed booking offices or by person other than the licensee.

109. Prices and hours of sale to be notified on a Board.—The licensee shall cause to be affixed and displayed in conspicuous manner in the Cinema Premises or at the Booking Office, a price list showing the various rates charged for tickets of different classes which are kept offered or exposed by him for sale and also the hours of business during which such sale will be effected and no sale shall be effected except during the hours notified.

110. Price to be printed on the ticket etc.—Every licence shall print or cause to be printed on the face of every ticket, pass or other evidence of the right of admission to be sold or kept, offered or exposed for sale the price charged therefore plus entertainment tax, if any, and he shall not at any time charge for any such ticket, pass or evidence of the right of admission a price in excess to that printed thereon.

111. Records to be maintained and to be subject to inspection.—Every licensee shall not at all times keep and maintain in full and accurate sets of records showing sale of tickets and their rates and produce on demand for inspection by a police officer of a rank not below that of a sub-inspector, stocks of tickets and registers of account.

112. Licensee to remain present.—Every person licensed under the Chapter shall be present at the Cinema at all times when the Cinema is kept open to public for business and shall not absent himself therefrom, except with the permission of the Licensing Authority endorsed on the licence, nor shall he permit any other person to act on his behalf except with the permission of the Licensing Authority endorsed on the licence.

113. Fees.—(1) A licence under rule 107 may be granted for any period upto 31st December, following the date of issue.

Provided that such licence for a quasi-permanent cinema may be granted for any period not exceeding six months or

upto 31st December following the date of issue of the licence, whichever is less.

(2) The following fees shall be levied for a licence granted under rule 107.

(3) If the licence is granted for a period exceeding a fortnight upto 31st December following the date of issue Rs. 15.

(b) If the licence is granted for a period not exceeding a fortnight. Rs. 10.

(c) If the licence is granted only for a day.....Rs. 5.

Provided that in the case of a touring cinema subject to (b) and (c) above the fee for the licence for the first camp in a district in the year shall be Rs. 15 and no fee shall be charged for subsequent camp in the same year within the same district.

(3) The fee for a duplicate licence shall be Rs. 2 only.

CHAPTER IX

GENERAL

114. Licensee or his nominee to be present.—Either the holder of the cinema licence or some person or some one of several persons whom the licensee has nominated as manager or managers and whose name or names have been entered as such in the licence, shall be present at the Cinema to which the licence applies during the whole time for which such premises are open to the public.

115. Display of licences.—The licensees shall have the licence displayed prominently on the walls of the office of the cinema.

116. Smoking prohibited.—No person shall smoke and no holder of a cinema licence or his nominated manager or managers shall permit smoking in the auditorium during a performance. Such prohibition shall not apply to persons sitting in their cars in the premises of a drive-in-cinema.

117. Spittoon.—The cinema shall be provided to the satisfaction of the licensing authority with a sufficient number of spittoons in suitable places for the use of the public. The spittoons shall contain a strong disinfectant and shall be emptied from time to time. Notices for using such spittoons shall be displayed in prominent parts of the cinema.

118. Spitting prohibited.—No person shall at any time spit in any part of the cinema except in the spittoons provided for that purpose.

119. Hawking prohibited.—No person shall, during a performance or exhibition or in the interval of the performance or exhibition and no licensee or his nominee shall during a performance or exhibition or in the interval of performance or exhibition allow any person to :—

(i) Hawk in the auditorium or

(ii) sell or supply any eatables or drinks to any member of the audience in the auditorium itself, or

(iii) distribute or sell whether for consideration or not any article or thing to any member of the audience in the auditorium itself.

Provided that in the case of a drive-in-cinema, the licensing authority may permit such number of hawkers and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the licence.

120. Overcrowding prohibited.—No licensee shall admit to any part of the auditorium a greater number of persons than the maximum number authorised in the licence to be accommodated in such part and in the case of a drive-in-cinema, no licensee shall admit a greater number of motor cars than the maximum number authorised in the licence of such cinema.

In order to ensure that this maximum is not exceeded and more particularly to facilitate checking by the Police at any time the licensee shall issue tickets bearing serial number and the date and the number of the performance on foils and counterfoils. After each performance the ticket books shall be marked "closed" on the last counterfoil issued.

121. Cleanliness.—The licensee shall at all times keep the Cinema in a clean and sanitary condition. The floors and the walls upto a height of 90 centimetres shall be washed with a strong disinfectant at least once a month.

122. Duty of operators, etc.—The persons in charge of the projecting apparatus, electrical installation and plant and the engine room if any shall satisfy themselves before the commencement of each performance that the apparatus or plant in their respective charge is in proper working order.

123. Cinema not to be used for any other purpose.—No cinema premises shall be used for any purpose other than the exhibition of Cinematograph films except with the previous permission in writing of the Licensing Authority.

124. Slot machine prohibited.—No slot or amusement machine shall be operated on the premises of a cinema except with the written permission of the Licensing Authority provided that no such permission shall be required for machines exclusively used for the sale of articles like sweets or cigarettes or for the recording of weight.

125. Access to Inspecting Officers.—The licensee shall give free access to the cinema at all hours to the officers mentioned below :—

- (i) The Licensing Authority or any officer nominated by him for the purpose of carrying out the duties of the Licensing Authority under the Act and rules and for checking that the provisions of the Act and the rules are being complied with;
- (ii) Any Police officer who is required by a general or special order of the Licensing authority or the Chief of Police to attend the same; and
- (iii) The Executive Engineer of the Division or the Public Works Department Sub-Divisional Officer or the Public Works Department Electrical Inspector or his Assistant or the Officer of the Public Health Department for the purpose of seeing that the provisions of these rules are being duly observed.

126. Licences not transferable.—A licence granted under these rules shall not be transferable but shall be personal for the benefit only of the person to whom it is granted and on the death of the licensee shall be deemed to be revoked.

127. Licensee liable for the acts of his employees.—The licensee shall be responsible for all acts and omissions of his managers, servants or agents arising out of or in connection with the Cinema to which his licences relate.

127. A. Exemptions to be conditional.—Notwithstanding anything herein before contained in these rules any relaxation of or exemption from any such rule in respect of premises in any area duly licensed for use for Cinematograph exhibition before the coming into force of these rules in that area shall operate only if such premises have been constructed in accordance with the provisions of the rules under which they were licensed and so long as such premises are not renovated or otherwise substantially altered and upon such renovation or other alteration any such relaxation or exemption shall cease to operate and the rule shall apply to such premises as it applies to other premises. If any question arises whether the premises are or are not renovated or substantially altered it shall be referred to the Licensing Authority and his decision shall be final.

127.B. The Administrator may for reasons to be recorded in writing and subject to such conditions and restrictions as it may impose permit, generally or in particular case, relaxation or exemption from the operation of any of the rules contained in Chapter I to IX of these rules.

127.C. Penalty for failing to comply with or contravening the provisions of rules.—Any person failing to comply with or contravening the provisions of any of these rules shall on conviction be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

CHAPTER X

SUSPENSION AND CANCELLATION OF LICENCES AND APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTIONS

128. Suspension or cancellation of licenses.—(1) The Licensing Authority may suspend or cancel any licence

granted under these rules for contravention of any of these rules provided that the Licensing authority shall give the licensee an opportunity to show cause before taking any action under this sub-rule.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-rule (1), the Cinema Licence shall be liable to immediate suspension or cancellation by the Licensing Authority if, in the opinion of the Licensing authority the appliances of the cinema for protection against and for extinguishing fire are inadequate or in any way insufficient or in unsatisfactory condition.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-rules (1) and (2) the Licensing authority may, in his absolute discretion, at any time cancel or suspend any licence granted under these rules and may direct the licensee to close the cinema either permanently or temporarily or direct him to comply with such directions and instructions that he may issue in order to prevent any obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk danger or damage to the residents or passers-by in the vicinity or for the maintenance of public safety and the prevention of disturbance in the Cinema and every licensee shall forthwith comply with any such directions or instructions given by the Licensing authority and if the licensee fails to comply with directions and instructions his licence shall be liable to immediate suspension or cancellation.

129. Power to give directions during epidemics.—Without prejudice to the provisions of rule 128, the Licensing authority in consultation with the Chief Medical Officer if any, if so advised, direct by a special notice :—

- (a) a reduction in the scale of accommodation prescribed in rule 13.
- (b) the periodical disinfection of premises which may include spraying and fumigation and
- (c) the adoption of such other measures for better ventilation as may be specified in the notice;

and the licensee shall be bound to forthwith comply with any direction on failure to do so, his licence shall be liable to instant suspension or cancellation.

130. Presentation of application for exemption.—An application for an exemption under section 17 shall be addressed to the Secretary to the Administrator, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and unless prevented by sufficient cause be made at least ten days, before the date of the proposed cinematograph exhibition.

FORM A

Notice under rule C of the Dadra and Nazar Haveli Cinema Rules, 1978

Please take notice that I..... son of..... age..... resident of village..... taluka..... distinct..... propose locating a permanent/touring at..... (name of village) taluka..... District on the land belonging to Shri..... admeasuring about and bearing R.S. No..... and bounded as under..... C.S. No..... No.....

Notice is hereby given that any objection to the location of the said Cinema should be lodged with the District Magistrate within such time as may be notified by him.

FORM B

Notice Under Rule 4 of the D&NH Cinematograph Rules, 1978

Whereas Shri..... son of..... age..... resident of..... taluka..... district..... has applied to me for the grant of a "No Objection Certificate" for the location of a (permanent/touring cinema) at village..... taluka..... district..... on the land of Shri..... and bearing R.S. No..... and bounded as under C.S. No..... Ward No.....

Notice is hereby given that any person having any objection to the grant of a "No Objection Certificate" as aforesaid should lodge his objection in writing with the undersigned by the..... day of..... 197.....

District Magistrate of.....
Licensing Authority.

FORM D

(RULES 5)

No Objection Certificate

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 5 of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Cinematograph Rules, 1978, I..... District Magistrate of..... do hereby grant this certificate that there is no objection to Shri..... son of..... resident of village..... taluka..... district..... locating a permanent cinema/touring cinema in the land belonging to Shri..... village taluka District.....

The site where the cinema is to be located is specified below :—

(Please give here the description of the site as in form A).

This "No Objection Certificate" is valid for a period of two years from the date of its issue in the case of permanent cinema and six months from such date in the case of touring cinema for the purpose specified in rule 5(2) of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Cinema Rules, 1978 unless the period of the validity thereof is extended by District Magistrate, Dadra and Nagar Haveli under the proviso to the said rule and if within such period or extended period, as the case may be, the construction of the proposed permanent cinema is not commenced or the touring cinema is not put up a fresh "No Objection Certificate" shall be necessary.

Given under my hand this..... day of

197.....

District Magistrate of.....
Licensing Authority.....

FORM E

(RULE 100)

Licence for a Cinema

Under the power vested in the..... under section
District Magistrate

11 of Cinematograph Act 1952 (37 of 1952), licence is hereby granted to Shri son of District authorising him to use, cinema at Taluka District (more particularly described below) for giving exhibition by means of cinematograph subject nevertheless to the following further conditions and restrictions :

(Here give the full description of cinema)

Conditions and Restrictions

1. The licensee shall not exhibit or permit to be exhibited in the Cinema—(a) any film other than a film which has been certified by the Board of Film Censors constituted under section 3 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (XXXVII of 1952), as suitable for unrestricted public exhibition or for public exhibition restricted to adults and which, when exhibited, displays the prescribed mark of the Board, and has not been altered or tampered with any way since such mark was affixed thereto;

(b) any film which has been certified by the board of film Censors as suitable for public exhibition restricted to adults, to any person who is not an adult;

(c) any film contrary to any directions that may be issued from time to time in this behalf by the Administration under section 13(3) of the Act.

1-A The Licensee shall—

(a) prominently exhibit at each public entrance of the premises, whenever the premises are open to the public, a notice indicating in tabular form and in clear bold letters and figures—

(i) the title of each film, other than trailers and advertisement films, to be shown on that day;

(ii) the approximate time of commencement of each such film;

(iii) whether each such film is suitable;

(a) for unrestricted public exhibition and has received "U" certificate, or—

(b) for public exhibition restricted to adults and has received "A" certificate,

(iv) whether persons who are not adults will be admitted or not to the exhibition of the film.

(b) indicate clearly the nature of any certificate received in respect of the film from the Central Board of Film Censors by the letter "U" or "A" as the case may be, in any advertisement of the film displayed at the premises.

2. The licensee shall not exhibit, or permit to be exhibited, in the Cinema, any photograph picture or poster which depicts or represents or purports to represent a scene of shot which has been excised from any film under the orders of the aforesaid Board of Film Censors or the Central Government.

3. The licensee shall not exhibit or permit or cause to be exhibited at the said place any poster or picture which is a gross misrepresentation of the film itself and which is obscene.

3.A. If for the purpose of advertising film which is being or proposed to be exhibited in the licensed premises, the licensee is found to be exhibiting or causing to be exhibited in any public place any obscene poster or picture and is convicted under section 292 of the Indian Penal Code, the licence shall be liable to be cancelled.

4. The licensee shall not exhibit or permit or cause to be exhibited in the said place any slide which displays any advertisement which is of an indecent or obscene nature or the publication of which is prohibited under any law for the time being in force.

4.A. The licensee shall not supply or cause to be supplied any polaroid glasses to any person for the purpose of viewing any film unless such glasses if already used for such purpose, are sterilized before they are so supplied.

5. The licensee shall not store inflammable film in quantity exceeding 90.7 Kilograms at the said place unless a separate licence for the storage of such film has been obtained by him from the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India as required by the Cinematograph film rules, 1948.

6. Film shall, be stored—

(i) in a storage shed constructed of suitable uninflammable materials, the doors and ventilators may be of wood and shall open outwards or.

(ii) in a tent, placed on private ground and separated by a distance of not less than 7.5 metres from any dwelling house other building high ways, street or public place.

7. The storage shed, shall not form part of or, be attached to any building in which any person resides or works or where persons assemble for any purpose unless it is separated therefrom by a substantial floor or partition.

8. The storage shed, if in any building shall not be situated under any staircase or under any other means of exit likely to be required to be used for escape in case of fire.

9. The storage shall be adequately ventilated near the ground level and also near or in the roof. All ventilators shall be fitted with metal grids or similar suitable protection on the outside face of the wall and a layer of No. 16 mesh brass or other non-corroding metal wire gauze on the inside face of the wall.

10. Film shall be kept in a securely closed fire-resisting receptacle.

11. The storage shed or tent shall not be used for any other purpose.

12. (i) all operations connected with examination, repairing, cleaning, waxing and rewinding of film shall only be carried out in the examination room which shall not be used for any other purpose and shall be separated from the storage shed by a partition.

(ii) the examination room shall be constructed of fire-resistant materials only and well ventilated to the outside air.

(iii) Not more than 2 rolls of film only shall be opened for examination at any one time per examiner and not more than 100 rolls in all shall be under examination or repair at any one time.

13. All film waste and scrap in the examination room shall be placed immediately in a strong metal receptacle fitted with a tight hinged lid and marked "Film Waste" and kept under water until disposed of. The contents of the drums shall be disposed of at frequent intervals by burning under adequate precautions or in such other manner as may be prescribed by the licensing authority.

14. No alterations, shall be carried out in the storage shed or examination room without the previous sanction in writing of the licensing authority. Such alteration so sanctioned shall be shown on an amended plan to be attached to this licence.

15. The furniture and other articles shall be so arranged as to afford free access to persons in the room in the event of fire.

16. There shall be kept posted up in large characters in the room (i) full instructions as to the action to be taken in case of fire, & (ii) full directions as to the means of escape from the room in case of fire.

17. No two sheds for the storage of film shall adjoin each other or be in the same building.

18. Adequate precautions shall at all times be taken for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion and no smoking, fire or light or articles capable of causing fire to film shall be permitted at any time within the licensed premises.

19. Free access to the licensed premises shall be given at all reasonable times to an Inspector and every facility shall be afford to such Inspector for ascertaining that the rules and conditions are duly observed.

20. Any accident, fire or explosion occurring within the licensed premises which is attended with loss of human life or serious injury to persons or property shall be reported immediately to the nearest Magistrate or to the Officer-in-charge of nearest Police Station and by telegraph or telephone where such means of communication are available.

21. If the licensing authority calls upon the holder of a licence by a notice in writing to execute any repairs to the licensed premises which are in the opinion of such authority necessary for the safety of the premises the holder of a licence shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one week from the date of receipt of notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

22. The licensee shall not continue any performance or exhibition of any film by means of a cinematograph, after 1.00 am.

23. The licensee shall comply with such other conditions as may be prescribed from time to time by rules.

24. The licensee shall not admit in the Cinema Auditorium or in any part or division thereof a larger number of persons than that indicated below:—

Here enter name of the division of part of the Auditorium. The maximum number of persons that shall be admitted in the division or part of Auditorium.

24. A In case of touring cinemas, the loud speakers shall be kept at such a tone that the noise does not disturb the peace of surrounding areas.

25. This licence is granted subject to the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, and the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Cinema rules, 1978 and the conditions detailed on the reverse of this licence, and is liable to suspension or cancellation for breach of any of the said provisions or conditions. Breach of the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Cinema rules, 1978 or any conditions of this licence is punishable under section 7 of the Act.

26. This licence is not transferable but is personal for the benefit of the licensee mentioned above and in case the licence transfer the same to any person the licensee is liable to be suspended or cancelled.

27. The persons nominated as Managers under Rule 114 of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Cinema rules are—

1. Shri son of
resident of taluka
district

2. Shri son of
resident of taluka
district

28. The licence is valid till the day of 197.....

29. A fee of Rs. has been received in respect of this licence.

Given under my hand and seal this day of 197.....

Licensing authority.

Renewals

Date of renewal valid till fee paid Signature of L.A.

FORM F

(RULE 107)

Licence to sell or keep for sale or offer or expose for sale any ticket of admission, pass or other evidence of the right of admission to a cinema.

Under rule 107 of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Cinema Rules, 1978 licence is hereby granted to Shri son of resident of district to sell or keep for sale or offer or expose for sale any ticket of admission, pass or other evidence of the right of admission to the Permanent cinema/quasi-permanent cinema/touring cinema known as and situated at district

The licensee shall sell, offer, keep or expose for sale any ticket of admission, pass or other evidence of the right of admission to the above cinema only at the following places :

1.
2.
3.
3. This licence is valid till the day of 197..... and a fee of Rs. due for the same has been paid by the licensee.

This licence is granted or renewed subject to the provisions of the Dadra & Nagar Haveli Cinema Rules, 1978 and is liable to be suspended or cancelled for breach of any of the provisions of the said rules, and any breach of the provisions of the said rules is punishable under the provisions of sec. 14 of the Act.

Given under my hand and seal, this day of 197.....

SEAL

Licensing Authority

[Reverse of Form]

Memorandum of Renewal

Date of Renewal Date upto which valid Fee paid Signature of L. Authority.

ENDORSEMENT UNDER RULE 112.

By order of the Administrator,

JANAK JUNEJA,
Secretary to the Administrator,
Dadra and Nagar Haveli
SILVASSA.

